

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATESVILLE DIVISION
5:15-CR-00037-KDB-DCK

USA)
)
v.) ORDER
)
ROCKEY ORAN SIGMON)
)

THIS MATTER is before the Court upon motion of the defendant pro se for compassionate release and home confinement based on the COVID-19 pandemic under the First Step Act of 2018, 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2), and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. (Doc. No. 40).

Defendant in his motion makes generic representations about COVID-19 and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. He references statistics from certain facilities but they are in completely different states than the one in which he is housed. Additionally, he cites his age of 43 and that he suffers from hypertension for which he is prescribed medication (Doc. 23, PSR, par. 53). Defendant also claims he is a non-violent offender; however, he has prior convictions for assault on female and dog fighting and charges without convictions for inciting a riot, assault on female, domestic criminal trespass, communicating threats, and assault on female and communicating threats (PSR, par. 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 42).

Section 603(b) of the First Step Act amended § 3582(c)(1)(A), which previously only allowed a court to reduce a term of imprisonment on motion of the Director of Prisons (BOP). Now a court may entertain a motion filed by a

defendant: (1) after full exhaustion of all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the BOP to bring a motion on his behalf; or (2) after lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of his facility, whichever is less.

The motion fails to show that the defendant has fully exhausted his administrative rights to appeal a failure of the BOP to bring a motion on his behalf or that 30 days have elapsed from the warden's receipt of a request. Therefore, the Court is without authority to consider the merits of his claim. *United States v. Raia*, 954 F.3d 594, 595 (3d Cir. 2020) (denying motion for compassionate release based on COVID-19 where defendant did not seek relief from BOP).

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the President signed the CARES Act into law on March 27, 2020. Pub. L. 116-136, 134 Stat 281, 516. Section 12003(b)(2) of the Act gives the Director of the BOP authority to lengthen the maximum amount of time a prisoner may be placed in home confinement under 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(2) during the covered emergency period, if the Attorney General finds that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the BOP. On April 3, 2020, the Attorney General issued a memorandum to the Director of the BOP making that finding and directing the immediate processing of suitable candidates for home confinement. However, nothing in the CARES Act gives the Court a role in determining those candidates. *See United States v. Caudle*, 740 F. App'x 364, 365 (4th Cir. 2018) (district court lacks authority to govern designation of prisoners under § 3624(c)(2)).

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED, that the defendant's pro se motion for compassionate release and home confinement (Doc. No. 40), is **DENIED** without prejudice.

The Clerk is directed to certify copies of this Order to Defendant, the Federal Defender, the United States Attorney, the United States Marshals Service, and the United States Probation Office.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: May 6, 2020



Kenneth D. Bell
United States District Judge